

LAZAR, Miklos

29 December 1954

RI document [] dated 25 May 1950, from the Chief of Station, Vienna, reflects that a Miklos LAZAR is a Jewish liberal and former editor-in-chief of the weekly "A Reggel". Cable (In 24776), dated 4 May 1950, from Vienna, notes the same information.

FBI report, dated 24 December 1952 (DFB 25110), an espionage case on a Chanan Bar-on, aka Bronner, who was interested in developing information on U.N. activities, notes that a Lasko Farago, of NCSE, was a friend of Bar-on and formerly worked as a correspondent on the Budapest daily paper, "A Reggel", owned by Miklos LAZAR and described as a conservative liberal paper, widely read by the highest strata of the Jewish population.

There is a note to the effect that Miklos LAZAR, a correspondent of the Hungarian paper Hungaria which is published in Munich, and a journalist by profession, was instructed to join the Fraternal Community of Hungarian Fighters by American personnel. This note is found in a publication consisting of documents on "the hostile activity of the U.S. government against the Hungarian People's Republic", which was published in Budapest in 1951 and compiled by the Information Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

RI document #200-7-33-63, dated 14 December 1950, is the notes from the Hungarian press, 25 November - 1 December 1950. Reflected therein is the fact that Miklos LAZAR, editor of A Reggel from before World War II and from 1945 - 1948, was a member of the Hungarian Parliament before the war and that he arrived in New York during the fall 1950. (The exact date is not given).

RI document #200-7-240-2, dated 3 November 1953, is VOA monitoring reports. It reflects that LAZAR Miklos, former Hungarian editor, gave, on the air on 24 September 1953, at 9:45 P.M., an account of the events surrounding the begging of a Rakocsi Ferenc's "fight for liberty" 250 years ago.

RI document #6-7-11-16Y is a Special Bi-Weekly Report of the U.S. Forces in Austria, Director of Intelligence, dated 20 January 1950. It reflects that Dr. Miklos LAZAR, living at Steyr, Land Upper Austria, visited Otto von Habsburg in Paris during November 1949. He proposed to Otto that Otto organize a new Hungarian Committee with the support of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With LAZAR were General Andras Zako, wartime head of Hungarian Intelligence, Captain Miklos Korpony and Count Jozsef Palfy. This information was reported to U.S. intelligence by an informant who visited Otto later in 1949 and (evaluated C) who is a Hungarian monarchist refugee. The informant notes that Otto stated to the informant that he would not support a group which was staffed by people of dubious backgrounds and people who did not have the best interest of the Hungarian at heart. Otto had asylum in the U.S. and Hungarians had been helped by the U.S. and this was remembered by Otto also, the informant states, when he decided against joining LAZAR. Another informant, evaluated C, stated that LAZAR's paper which he formerly published in Hungary (A Reggel) was considered a questionable publication. Also it was believed, although unconfirmed, that LAZAR accepted bribes for not publishing compromising articles. LAZAR was introduced in Paris in 1949 as Zako's political advisor, allegedly a liberal. However, the

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informant stated that LAZAR noted to French officers that he was the liaison man between Zako and the Americans, that he (LAZAR) has contacts in high American military and intelligence circles, and that the Americans favor Zako as the future leader of a possible refugee army.

FI document #200-7-33-28, dated 29 August 1949, an Agency dispatch from Vienna, notes that Miklos LAZAR is in contact with CIC as a representative of General Zako. No further information is given on LAZAR.

RI document #68-8-1-71, integrated on 25 July 1950 (forwarded 19 June 1950), sent to the State Department from this Agency, concerning a Gyorgy Ottlik, formerly employed in the Press Section of the Legation (presumably Hungarian) in Bern, Switzerland, reflects that Miklos LAZAR, editor of "A Reggel", living in Salzburg, Austria, who knew Ottlik for many years, stated that Ottlik is not a Nazi or a Nazi sympathizer. He discussed Ottlik's political philosophy also; but the document contained no further information on Subject.

RI document #200-6-12-51, dated 5 February 1951, a memo from the Agency to the Director of Naval Intelligence, states that Dr. Miklos LAZAR was a member of the MHBK (League of Hungarian Veterans), an organization engaged in the widespread marketing of a dubious intelligence product and attempting, under guise, to enlist the financial support of numerous government agencies both in the U.S. and abroad.

RI document #100-7-42-29, dated 19 February 1951, contains excerpts from the Hungarian Foreign Language Press, during the period of 20-26 January 1951. It notes that the publication Szabadsag (23 January 1951) published an article by Miklos LAZAR, former Budapest editor, and that the article appeared in other papers also, including papers in the U.S. It notes that LAZAR had recently arrived in the U.S. LAZAR, in the article, expressed his affection for the U.S. and noted that the Hungarians are pro-American in their sympathies despite Communist domination and that the American ideal will eventually prevail in Hungary. LAZAR condemned the Horthy regime for having "permitted the rich to become too rich, and the poor to remain too poor".

RI document #6-6-1-2570 (NAVA 909), dated 17 November 1952, an Agency contact report from Vienna, notes that a Lazar MIKOS was trying to be located and was of interest to the Salzburg Station. When located, he is to be debriefed concerning his contacts in Hungary and then assessed for his possible use in the intelligence field.

Fund Memo 375, dated 1 February 1952, the section (5) dealing with the Hungarians and their activities for January 1952, (200-7-33-119), notes that a new Hungarian body called the Hungarian Resistance Council was formed by Hungarian exiles. It was supposed to replace the Hungarian National Council as the representative body of the Hungarians in exile. Miklos LAZAR is listed as a member, but no further information is given on LAZAR.

RI document #200-7-33-38, dated February 1950, an Agency report on Hungarian Activities and Emigre Groups, notes that one of the groups is called the Brotherhood of Comrades-in-Arms, with headquarters in Innsbruck, Austria, and Munich, Germany, an association of former Hungarian Army officers, considered to be right of center. It invited Miklos LAZAR, former editor-in-chief of Reggel, was asked to join the group to enhance its reputation as being liberal.

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FBI report (DFB 18566), included in [redacted] is on locate by the RI staff. Document 657-CVANA, included in [redacted], could not be located. FBI report (DFB 6547), included in RI document #100-8-15-1, could not be located by the RI or EE staffs. RI document #100-129-1, included in 21-54755, could not be located by the SR/3 staff or the RI staff. FBI report (DFB 6547) in RI document #100-8-15-1 could not be located by the RI or EE or EE/C or EE/H staffs. RI document #38-6-2-1360 (3598) could not be located by the RI, EE, or EE/PI staffs. RI document #100-134-1.7-190 could not be located by the RI or IO staffs.

An FBI report dated 19 February 1952, Subject: Mier SHALIT; notes that a Ladislav FERRAGO met Miklos LAZAR in Washington, D.C. on 17-19 June 1951. FERRAGO is identified as a former correspondent for a newspaper in Budapest which LAZAR edited. This information was imparted by [redacted] of FI/SFS who indicated that the Subject of the FBI report, which was classified T/S by the FBI is referenced CIA T/S #73536 because of a very sensitive interest to his office only as to its Subject. [redacted] requested that any information used which would connect SHALIT's name with any person of interest to other components of the Agency be routed through his office for examination.

Special Agent
Headquarters Field Office

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